Bedford Inquirer.

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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1858. VOL. 31, NO. 50.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

For the Inquirer.

THE CALL.

BY BOLUS PILLBAGS, M. D.

Last night, as I lay dreaming,
Dreams with joyous features teeming,
Came a rap upon my door;
First a rap and then a *roar!*
Up I rose, all full of wondering,
Quick I heard a sort of blundering;
Then there came an awful thundering—
Cracking, smashing in my door,
As if old Beelzebub had risen,
And his wrath on me would pour—
Ah! that night I'll think of evermore!

Then my heart began its beating,
And I thought of fast retreating,
But no exit could be found:
So I firmly stood my ground—
Stood my ground, and stared around.
And now, to ferret out the hash,
I at the window made a dash,
And quickly upward threw the sash— [implore,"
"Who's there? What's wanting? I
"Want the Doctor! nothing more."

Then, my breast with sadness filling,
And my blood with horror chilling,
Again I asked, what is the matter?
That you make such awful clatter
At this dismal time of night,
When not a star appears in sight?
Do you think that this is right?
Pray excuse me, I implore,
Quoth the comer—"Nevermore!"

But I'm sick myself, too sick for riding,
And fain at home would be abiding:
The patient is not very low,
If he was, I'd surely go—
Go to see him, friend or foe.
But my head is thumping—aching,
And my nerves, unstrung, are shaking—
All o'er me now, I feel a quaking;
So go thy way, I do implore,
Yelled the comer—"Nevermore!"

But the road is long and dreary,
And I feel so very weary,
I will go, all weather scorning—
Scorning, if you'll wait till morning;
With choicest "yarbs," my bags I'll fill,
And cram them well with "bole and pill,"
Bole and pill for every ill;
So leave me now, I do implore,
Bawled the comer—"Nevermore!"

Then I said, the Devil get you,
And the imps of Hades beset you—
No mercy may they show to you,
Since you did me thus pursue—
Ah! this night you'll surely rue!
Where's my "bags?"—O, curse all physic!
Hope the inventor choked with phthisic
Died for want of breath, the "skeesick!"
A "squally time" for me in store,
Go, I must,—*Forevermore.*

AGRICULTURAL.

Theory and Practice.

A late address by Horace Greely had some valuable suggestions on this point. He said.

"One of the greatest present needs of Agriculture is a habit of recording and journalizing their experience for public use and benefit on the part of thoroughly practical men. Day after day, we who are termed theorizers, city farmers, dabblers in agriculture, are reminded of the superiority of practice to theory, fact to speculation—as if we have ever disputed that averment. Day after day, we ineffectually respond, 'Yes, we know it; we want facts, we wish to profit by your experience; do not confine it to the narrow limits of your farm and your life, but let us have it so recorded and displayed that all may acquire, comprehend and profit by it.' But those who say most of the superiority of practice to theory, are the last to give the world the benefit of their practice. How many corn-growers can tell what has been the precise cost per bushel of the corn they have grown in each of the last five or ten years. How many can tell, even for their own guidance, what crops they have grown to the greatest profit, and which have involved them loss, during any term of years. How many know what the live stock which they have raised and now own has cost them. Who knows what the intrinsic value of a hundred acres of good corn land at a given point is, and how many dollars, more or less it should command per acre than just such land in another given locality, therefore more or less convenient to market. These, and a thousand like questions, require practical grapple with them. The thriving artisan, mechanic and manufacturer, all count the cost of their several undertakings and products; if they find they are making an article that does not pay, they speedily relinquish it for another more promising.

CLOVER.—Where clover can be mown more than once in a season, each time that it is cut, the roots penetrate to a greater depth in the sod and subsoil, in search of food; it is therefore evident that this plant does not receive all its support from the active surface soil, but a portion of it from a greater depth in the subsoil than most ordinary farm crops. Besides this, I have been led to believe from experience and observation, that the roots of clover not only obtain a portion of their food from a greater depth in the earth than is penetrated by the plow, but that those roots in thus penetrating the subsoil in search of food, actually bring up something which in their decay strengthens and enriches the soil for future crops.—Correspondent in *Country Gentlemen.*

Mice often prove very destructive to young fruit trees during winter, especially the very severe winters. Impelled by the force of hunger, they pass under the snow, and devour the bark, often completely girdling them for several inches above the surface of the ground.—Stamp down the snow around the roots, and keep it firmly compressed until spring, and this security of injury and annoyance may be completely prevented. All stuff, or mulching, which may have been placed or gathered about the roots of young trees, should be removed in the fall and before the fall of snow.

EARLY POTATOES.—A square of potatoes for early use, may very properly be planted, before the ground freezes. Plant as usual, and cover the entire surface with coarse litter of straw, twelve inches in depth. They will probably start in Spring a week in advance of the Spring planting.

SEASONING SAUSAGE MEAT.—For 50 pounds of meat, take 11 ounces of salt, 5 tablespoonfuls of ground black pepper, 4 tablespoonfuls of ground allspice, 5 tablespoonfuls of sage. Mix them well together, and then incorporate well with the meat.—*American Agriculturist.*

An Escaped Locomotive--A Destruction Turned Aside.

Between five and six yesterday morning, two passenger locomotives, going in opposite directions, on the Little Miami Road, came in collision near the new turntable, a mile or so above the Front street depot. The engineers saw each other in time to "reverse," and one, or both, sprang to the ground in anticipation of the shock, which, however, was not great, as neither was encumbered by the momentum of a train. But the force of the collision jerked the throttle valve of the upward engine wide open, and before the engineer could regain his footing, it leaped backward with a frightful bound, and disappeared; cityward, in the thick fog.

Horror seized the men gathered at the spot; for the escaped monster was fired up for the express run to Chillicothe, and roaring under a full head of steam. Right in its path, a mile below, were a hundred passengers settled on their cushioned seats on the Columbus Express, soon to leave the depot, and beyond these an unalarmed city of two hundred thousand souls.

It was with God. No power could follow after and the good people were hardly warned by the trembling ground and the clank of insane machinery, before the visitation was upon them!

Fortunately, should we not say providentially a switch under the arch of the depot, that should have been open to the outgoing train, had been left shut by a negligent watchman, and the iron comet, going at seventy miles an hour, swept through the building, almost singing the faces of the horror stricken subjects of a Passover in the crowded passenger cars on the parrellel track—on, right on through the eastern wall of the depot, and now, leaving the track, out upon the city.

Fortunately, again the direction of the engine was aside from the crowded street, and led straight into one of those huge piles of stone coal that at this season filled the yards of our fuel merchants. Into this—nearly seventy-five feet from the depot—the engine sailed, absolutely without touching the intermediate ground Here it buried itself and wallowed in its own wreck until its fires had gone down and its steam quite spent.

People in Newport heard the unusual noise made by the clang of the flying engine, and came over on the ferry boat to learn the cause.

The ticket agent of the Little Miami, in attempting to describe the appearance of the locomotive as it came through the depot, used the most expressive paradox—"*I saw a sudden noise go by*, and all was still again!"—*Cincinnati Commercial, 18th inst.*

'Is that clock right, over there?'—
'Right over there? Certainly; 'taint nowhere else.'

AN APPENINE ADVENTURE.

While stopping in Florence, at the Cassa del Bello, my companion was James L. Grover, an American painter of some note; whom I had known well in the land of his nativity. It was Sunday evening, and on the following day I was to start for Bologna. Grover and myself sat upon one of the balconies of our chamber engaged in conversation over our cigars, and after we talked awhile of the various things we had seen during the day, he asked me if he had ever told me of his adventure among the Appenines. I told him I had never heard it.

"Then I must tell it to you," he said, throwing away his cigar and taking a sip of wine.

I lighted a fresh cigar, and he related to me as follows.

"Four years ago this summer my brother and two sisters visited me here in Florence.—They spent two weeks with me, and then started for Venice, by the way of Bologna, where they had friends whom they were anxious to see. I should have gone with them had I not been engaged upon a work which I had promised to have done within a given time; but as it was, we made the thing work very well, for my brother expected two thousand dollars by the hands of a friend who was shortly expected from Rome and it was arranged that I should take the money when it came, and bring it with me to Venice when I got ready to meet them there. My brother left the necessary documents for the obtaining of the money, and in due time set out.

"On the next day I was taken ill, and was confined to my bed a week, but I got out and finished my work just as my friend arrived from Rome with the money. He delivered it into my hands upon production of my brother's written instruction, I set next Monday as the day on which I would start. I was really not fit to undertake such a journey, but I could not miss seeing my sisters once more before they returned home. I could have sent the money easily enough, but I promised myself too much pleasure with my dear relatives in Venice to miss it now.

"Monday morning came, and I could not arise from bed without assistance. A sort of neuralgic affection had seized all my nerves, and I was forced to stay in doors, and to resort to hot baths and medicine. But on the following morning I felt able to start, and I did so. Upon reaching Pistoga, I learned that there was no diligence to leave before the next day. I could not stand this. I was already behind my time, and if the thing could be accomplished I must go on. There was a diligence under the shed, but no one to drive it. "But can't we have some one? I asked. "If Signor will pay," was the laconic reply. Of course I would pay; and though the sum charged was a pretty round one, yet I did not hesitate. The lumbering vehicle was dragged out; four miserable looking horses were attached, and then a yoke of stout oxen hitched on ahead of them. Two rough looking fellows were provided one as a *vetturino* (postillion.) and the other two to drive the oxen. Thus provided, I took my seat and the diligence started.

We were to cross the Appenines by the pass of *La Collina* and just began to ascend the rugged mountain path when I heard a loud hollooing behind, and in a moment the diligence stopped.

"What's the matter?" I asked, poking my head out through the opening by my side.

"Two men want to ride," returned the veturino.

"But I hired the diligence, and am in a hurry; so drive on. If they wish to ride they must wait until to-morrow."

But the drivers were not to be governed thus.

'It won't make a bit of difference,' they said. 'We'll go just as fast; and besides, they'll pay us something.'

By this time the cause of all the trouble made its appearance in the shape of two dark-visaged, black-bearded powerful men, who looked ugly enough for the incarnation of murder. I recognized one of them as a fellow whom I had seen hanging about the hotel at Florence, and the other I was confident I had caught a glimpse of just as the diligence left the yard at Pistoja.

I was upon the point of speaking when the thought occurred to me that I had better keep my knowledge of the Italian language to myself. I might find out the character of the fellows thus. I knew very well that further remonstrance would be useless, for the drivers were stupidly hoggish, and the new applicants were clearly not men to be argued with. The door was open and the fellows entered. I occupied the back seat, and they took the seat at the other end, fixing themselves so as to face me. They looked at me out of wicked eyes, and as they threw back their short cloaks I saw they were well armed.

'Hope we don't trouble you?' said one of them in coarse Italian, as the diligence started on.

I gazed inquiringly into his face, but made no reply.

He repeated the remark.

'No comprehend, Signor,' I said shaking my head.

'Ah—Englese?' he suggested with a shrug of his shoulders.

'No—Irish,' I told him.

'Ugh!' he grunted, with another shrug of the shoulders, with an awful scowl of the face.

We had now began to ascend the mountain in good earnest, and our pace was slow and lumbering. The fellow who drove the oxen made noise enough for an army, while the blows upon both oxen and horses fell hard and thick, but without accomplishing anything.—Had I been alone I might have enjoyed the magnificent scenery which unfolded itself below as we crept up the Collina; but as I was I could not think of anything save the two men who forced themselves upon me. Pretty soon one of them spoke, and though I appeared not to notice them, yet I could see that they were watching me closely.

'Death and destruction!' he uttered in his own tongue, 'we shall be over the precipice if that drunken driver is not careful.'

I read the fellow's purpose in a moment, and not a movement betrayed my understanding of what he said. My eyes were half closed, and to all appearance I was unconscious even of their presence.

"He's right. He don't understand us," said one of them.

"All safe," returned the other.

After this they conversed together quite freely, and I was not long in having my worst fears realized. But not a change could they detect in my countenance. I kept my knowledge as secret as the grave, and all my feeling was within me. After a while they became satisfied that I knew nothing of their language and they became more bold in their speech, and talked their plan all over; and from them I learned the following highly interesting particulars:

The one whom I had seen in Florence had, by some means, learned that I was to carry a large sum of money with me across the mountains, and had come on to Pistoja, where his confederates were to await his arrival, intending to rob me there, if possible. But when they found that I was to go alone in the diligence, they had a better plan. They would rob me on the mountain. The two drivers were friends of theirs, and were to be paid liberally for allowing themselves to be overcome. The villains talked about cutting my throat, shooting me through the head, or plunging a knife to my heart, and then throwing me over the precipice, as coolly as though they had been planning the death of a fowl for dinner. The place they to murder me was about a mile distant, where the road wound around a high crag with an almost perpendicular wall of rock upon one hand, a deep chasm on the other.

This was an interesting position, surely. I was weak—weak at best, doubly weak now with my illness—and the only weapon I had was a single pistol. Either of the brigands could have thrown me over his head with ease, and as for fighting with them this was out of the question. What could I do? Both the drivers were in league with them. If I leaped from the diligence, I should die on the spot where I landed. If I shot one of the bandits, the other would annihilate me in a moment. I had the gold in a small traveling bag at my at my feet, and as the heavy carriage jolted over the stones the yellow pieces jingled sharply, and I could see the eyes of the villains sparkle like stars.

At length the high craggy peak was in sight, and I could see where the road wound abruptly around it. Thus far I had been torturing my brains to invent some way of escape, but without effect, I was as thoroughly hedged in as though bound by iron chains. And in a few minutes all would be over! Still I felt for my pistol and had it ready.

Presently the diligence stopped at the foot of an abrupt rise, and the fellow who drove the oxen came and told the bandits they must get out and walk up. They stepped out at once, and in a moment I heard a slight scuffle. I looked out just in time to see both the drivers lashed together by the arms, back to back.—They must have been placed ready for the operation, for the thing had been done with incredible quickness. I drew my pistol and awaited the result. My heart was in my mouth but the intense excitement rendered me strong for the while.

In a few seconds one of the villains came and poked the muzzle of a huge pistol in my face.

"Gold! Gold!" he said, "Give me gold or die!"

It was but the work of a second to knock his weapon down with my left hand, while with my right I brought up my own pistol and fired. The ball entered between his eyes, and he reeled back and fell. Then I leaped after him; for I saw his companion coming up on the other side. I hoped to gain the dead man's pistol, but ere I could do so, the heavy hand of the living bandit was upon my shoulder, and his pistol aimed at my head. With an energy which the presence of death can alone beget, I knocked his weapon down and grappled with him. He hurled me to the ground as though I had been a child; before he could follow up his advantage, the postillion cried out:

"Hold, Marco! a vettura is coming!"

The robber turned, and in a moment more a heavy vettura, with four horses attached, came round the corner full upon us. I started to my feet, and saw my brother looking from the window.

"Help! robbers!" I shouted.

The bandit had taken aim at the vetturino of the new team, but he was too late. My brother had comprehended the whole truth in a moment, and with a sure aim, and a quick one, too, he shot the villain through the heart.

We secured my two drivers, and then matters were quickly explained. I told my brother what had happened, and he then told me he had heard of my illness, and was coming back to see me. One of my sisters had been ill at Bologna, so that they had not yet gone to Venice, but were waiting until I should be able to join them. You can imagine how deep our gratitude was, and how fervently we blessed God for his fortunate interposition. My joy seemed to lift me from the pain I had suffered, and I felt better than I had felt before for weeks.

And what should we do next? Should we let the two rascally drivers go, and turn about for Bologna?

"No," said my brother. "Our sisters won't expect us for three days; so we'll carry these villains back, and give them up, and to-morrow we'll go back in my vettura."

We tumbled the two dead bodies into the diligence, and then bound the two drivers hand and foot, and tumbled them in after. The oxen were cast adrift, and my brother's vetturino mounted and started the heavy team back, while we resumed control of the vettura ourselves.

The drive down the mountain was soon performed, and the city of Pistoja was reached without mishap. The two dead men were recognized as offenders at once, and my testimony very quickly settled the business for the drivers. On the next night we were in Bologna, where my sisters received me with open arms, and two days afterward we were all in Venice.

The Abduction of Mortara's Child.

By the City of Baltimore we have further accounts of feeling expressed by European journals concerning the abduction of the Jewish boy Mortara. The following extracts give an idea of the excitement which has been created by this unfeeling transaction.

The manner in which the inhuman act is excused, or rather smothered in a pile of learned arguments, is worthy of the palmiest days of Jesuitism.

"The case of the Jewish boy Mortara, who was abducted by the Roman Catholics, still occupied considerable attention; and a letter from Turin says that Count Cavour had directed the Sardinian Charge d'Affairs at Rome to remonstrate with the Roman Government in the matter.

"The Giornale Officiale di Roma at length contains a note in reply to the outcry of the press of Europe against the abduction of the boy Mortara. This manifesto of the Papal Court is nothing but a restatement of the doctrines of the Univers. The following is the whole of it:

"The Universe of October 24 publishes a long and learned article by Father Gueranger, in which, apropos of an event which has led to much noise on the part of the irreligious press, it is demonstrated that Naturalism has taken possession of most minds. It shows that many Christians, having lost the true spirit of the church to which they belong, manifest, on the contrary, great anxiety, not for the sovereign domination of Christ, of whom they are members by baptism, but for the authority of the natural family; not for the rights of the church, but for the Pagan prejudices of modern society, and those ideas of personal liberty which seem to them a conquest to which everything else is to be sacrificed. They consent to look upon faith and Christian practices only through the perverted medium of Naturalist prejudices."

"The Gazette del Popolo publishes a private letter giving an acount of the journey of young Mortara from Bologna to Rome, from which it appears that his conversion to Christianity, is not by any means so far advanced as was supposed. It is stated that the child did nothing but cry all the way, and all for his father and mother. The sergeant, under whose charge he was, having endeavored to force a chaplet into his hand, with a little cross at the end of it, the boy did all he could to reject it, crying that he wanted the name of God, such as is worn by other Jewish children. The father, in one of the visits which he was allowed to pay his son, told him of the hopes he had that the Pope would relent, and restore the boy to his parents, at which the boy expressed the greatest joy. The letter concludes with an account of the journey of father and mother to Rome, of indignities they were exposed to in endeavoring to obtain audiences, and of the stories which had been studiously spread among the populace regarding them, viz., that it was their intention to go and murder their own child! in consequence of which their very lives were in danger in passing through the streets of Alatri, whither the boy had been conveyed."

The New York *Tablet* makes a most lame and impotent attempt to ridicule "an Israelite publication," which calls its attention to certain official documents; and, as is usual with the organs of the Roman Church, endeavors to throw doubt upon the evidences produced in this case. This is perfectly in keeping with the practices of that hierarchy; and it would not be surprising if we should shortly find them denying that such a thing ever occurred. We doubt if they will gain much by such a course at this time. The days when bare faced denials of well-established facts would serve to create doubts concerning them, have passed.—On this side of the water, at least, it would be better policy to acknowledge and condemn the act; for we believe that, in or out of the Catholic Church, in this country, but few will be found so stupid that they will be satisfied with more evasions or denials; or so lost to the humane spirit of Christianity as to sanction the forcible abduction of a child from its parents, upon any pretence which ingenious priests may invent.

Here is one of Prentice's last:

"Our foreign missions have been converted into 'homes for the friendless,' by the charity of the President. Credentials are not required, except so far as that applicants must have been kicked out of Congress by their immediate constituents."

Chinese Ladies' Feet.

In the fifth girl I saw the commencement of the second operation—A torture under which sickly children frequently die. The sole of the foot was now curved into the shape of a bow; the great toe and heel being brought together as near as possible. Take a jujube and double it till two points of the lozenge nearly meet, and you will see what I mean. This is done very gradually. The bandage is never slackened, month by month it is drawn tighter, the foot inflames and swells, but the tender mamma perseveres—as the bones and tendons accommodate themselves to the position constrained by the bandage; so it is drawn tighter. At last the ball of the natural foots fits into the hollow of the sole, the root of the great toe is brought into contact with the heel. The foot is a shapeless lump. The instep is where the ankle was, and all that is left to go into the slipper and to tread the ground is the ball of the great toe and heel. This is the small foot of the Chinese woman—a bit of toe and a bit of heel, with a mark, like a cicatrice left after a huge cut, running up between them. Two of the girls were yet suffering great pain, and their feet were hot and inflamed, but in the eldest the operation was complete. She had attained to the position of a small-footed woman, and her feet quite cool, had no corns and were not tender to the touch. One of the mammas, influenced perhaps by a little liberality in the article of rice money, intrusted me with Chinese *mystiere de toilette.* Sometimes, it seems, when a woman is expected to have to do hard work, her toe and heel are not drawn so tightly together as to produce the true "small foot." To disguise this imperfection on her marriage day she has recourse to art. A piece of cork, shaped like an inverted sugar-loaf is strapped on to her foot, and the small part goes into her slipper and passes for her foot.

FIRST FAMILIES OF VIRGINIA.—The origination of the term the "First Family of Virginia," is thus explained by an exchange:

In the early settlement of that State it was found impossible to colonize it unless women went there. Accordingly a ship load was sent out, but no planter was allowed to marry one of them until he had first paid one hundred pounds of tobacco for her passage. When the second ship load came no one would pay more than seventy-five pounds for the matrimonial privilege except it were a very superior article. Consequently the descendants of all those who were sold for one hundred pounds of tobacco were ranked as first families; and the reason why no one can ever find any of the second families because you can't get a Virginian to admit that his mother only brought seventy-five pounds of tobacco.

SIX GENERATIONS.—On Wednesday week, at West Roxbury, Mass., a boy was born, who can count probably more living ancestors than any other person in Massachusetts. He has a mother, of coarse, but he also possesses the care of the following: A grandmother aged 40, a great-grandmother, aged 58, a great-great-grandmother, aged 79, and a great-great-great-grandfather, aged 97. But the most singular of all is, that all but the old gentleman were born in the same house and same room, and he says he himself would have been, had it not been for a visit his parents were making near Boston. Mr. Prescott, the old gentleman referred to, is now looking finely, and says if he lives long enough to see his last little hero married, and a father, he will be at the world and besatisfied.

A VERY YOUNG MOTHER.—In the return of indigent children supported by the town of Taunton, recently made to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the overseers certify that 'Elizabeth Drayton was eleven years old the twenty-fourth day of May, 1858, and became the mother of Horace White Drayton, on the first day of Febuary, 1858—*three months and twenty-four days before she was eleven years old;*" and on the 30th of September of the present year, the mother and child were living at the public charge, in the town of Taunton, Massachusetts.

TAKING IT HARD.—The Franklin Review tells the following hard story of Gov. Harris: "The Governors of several States have lately set apart a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer. A good citizen, who desired that Tennesseeans should do like other folks, ventured to accost Gov. Harris on the subject. His Excellency, though usually a mild and decorous gentleman, is reported to have received the suggestion with very bad temper. 'I should like to know,' said he, 'what the d—l the Democracy have got to thank God for this fall'"

'CAN'T BE BEAT.'—'You appear to have a fine assortment of musical instruments for sale,' said Quiz, addressing a music dealer.

'Yes—first-rate—all new—can't be beat,' was the answer.

'If that's so,' said Quiz, 'I must look elsewhere.'

'Why!' asked the amazed dealer.

"Because,' replied Quiz, 'I want a drum!'

Mother you musn't whip me for running away from school any more!

'Why?'

'Because my school book says that ants are the most industrious beings in the world: and ain't I a *tru-ant?*'

The children are so dirty in a place on Cape Cod, that a mother frequently goes into the street and washes the faces of half a dozen children before she finds her own.

Great minds have wills—others have only wishes.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, DEC. 10, 1858.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

CLOSE OF THE VOLUME.—The ninth volume of this paper, under our control, will be concluded on the 24th of December, inst., and a new one commenced on the 31st. The most of subscribers' subscriptions commence on the 31st, and to entitle them to receive the paper at $1.-50, they must pay up old scores, and in advance, or $2 00 will be charged, after that day. This is as important to our patrons as it is to us, and we hope they will attend to it.

THE OFFICIAL MAJORITY IN BERKS.

READING, Dec. 3.—The Return Judges of the special election met to-day, and the full official vote for member of the Thirty-fifth Congress is as follows:

Wm. H. Keim, Anti-Lecomp.,	6,156
Joel B. Wanner, Lecompton Dem.,	5,687
Keim's majority,	469

Hurrah for old Berks!

The Mortara Affair.

This question is now occupying more attention in Europe and America than any other.—It is one of the utmost importance, and shows o what length the church of Rome will go to make, and force persons to become proselytes. Pope Pius Ninth, who was, ten years ago, looked upon as a sort of apostle of liberty in Europe, and the hope of the world, has answered the demands of the various European governments on the subject of the restitution to his parents of Edgar Mortara, now in the hands of the inquisition authorities. He tells them that the boy's restoration to his parents is impossible. A brief statement of this very remarkable case will serve to put this decision of the head of the Roman Church in a stronger light.

Edgar Mortara Levi is about seven years old. He is the son of Momola Mortara Levi, a Jewish resident of Bologna. In 1852, when he was about one year old, he was ill, and a Roman Catholic nurse, about fourteen years old, thinking he might die, administered the rite of baptism, lay baptism, under such circumstances being tolerated and recoguized as all sufficient by the Roman ecclesiastical authorities. The child recovered, but the girl kept her secret.—Yet she was sensible of the wrong she had done in deceiving her master and mistress, and communicated her uneasiness to another Roman Catholic woman, expressing great regret at the act she had done, and declaring that she would not have done it had she been older. The woman wanted her to tell the matter to a priest, but this she refused, and the other one then went and communicated the whole affair to a priest. The girl was immediately summoned before the Inquisition, and made to swear to say nothing about the matter. In the middle of the night, officers of the Church were sent to the house of Signor Montara, and to the amazement and grief of the family, the child Edgar was violently carried off, weeping in terror at what was done. He was taken to Rome and put in charge of the Catechumens, who still retain him. Remarkable stories are told of his being a sincere and even an inspired convert to Christianity, talking words of wisdom and truth very astonishing in a child of seven years. It is even said that he refuses to go back to his parents. But all these reports want verification. Indeed, when the boy's father was admitted to see him, he is said to have wept bitterly and to have begged to be allowed to go home. Even if it be true that the child talks sound Christian doctrine, and even if he refuses to go back to his parents, it may easily be seen how one of such tender years, secluded from all other influences for many weeks, could be trained, either by tenderness or by fear, to deny, not only his religion, but his parents also.

But leaving out of the question the wisdom or the inclination of the child, and putting aside also the question of religion, looking simply at the act of depriving parents of a child, it is the most monstrous thing done, under sanction of a civilized government, since the worst days of the Spanish Inquisition. The Papal Government, in sanctioning the act, fairly presents itself to the world as a kidnapping institution.—The abduction of the child is not simply an un-Christian act; it is an inhuman act, the parallel of which is only to be found among certain wild Indian tribes of our Western wilderness, who are in the habit of stealing children from white settlers on the frontier, and forcibly making them members of their own community. So long as the act was only that of subalterns in the Roman Church, and there was a chance of its disavowal by the higher powers and the restoration of the child to its parents, it was not quite so bad as it now is. The determination of the Pope to sustain the Inquisition, and not to permit the parents to have their child, makes it the boldest wrong perpetrated by any despotism, in this century at least. The leading European governments, Roman Catholic as well as Protestant, have remonstrated with the Pope on the subject. In refusing to listen to them, and declaring that the boy Edgar Mortara cannot be restored, he sets them all at defiance, and insults Emperors and Kings, as he has already insulted all humanity. From a smaller spark than this a great fire has often been kindled. It will not be surprising if Europe should yet be convulsed and thrones shaken, as a consequence of the superstitious act of a Roman servant girl of fourteen in the year 1852.

Among the numerous letters read at the Centennial aniversary, at Pittsburgh, on the 25th ult., we publish that of the President, with the comments of Col. John W. Forney, of the Philadelphia Press. The letter is as follows:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22d, 1858.

GENTLEMEN:—I have had the honor to receive your invitation to be present on the 25th instant, at the Centennial Anniversary of the capture of Fort Duquesne; and I regret that the pressure of public affairs, at a period so near the meeting of Congress renders it impossible that I should enjoy this privilege.

Every patriot must rejoice whilst reflecting upon the unparalled progress of our country within the last century. What was, at its commencement, an obscure fort beyond the western frontier of civilization, has now become the centre of a populous commercial and manufacturing city sending its productions to large and prosperous sovereign States still further west, whose territories were then a vast unexplored and silent wilderness.

From the stand point at which we arrived the anxious pariot cannot fall, whilst reviewing the past to cast a glance into the future, and to speculate upon what may be the condition of our beloved country, when our posterity shall assemble to celebrate the second Centennial Aniversary of the capture of Fort Duquesne.—Shall our *whole* country then compose one united nation more populous, more powerful and free than any other that has ever existed? Or will the confederacy have been rent asunder and divided into groups of hostile and jealous States? Or may it not be possible that ere the next celebration all the fragments exhausted by internecine conflicts with each other, may have finally reunited and sought refuge under the shelter of one great overshadowing Despotism?

These questions will, I firmly believe under the Providence of God, be virtually decided by the present generation. We have reached a crisis when upon their action depends the preservation of the Union according to the letter and spirit of the constitution; and this once gone, all is lost.

I regret to say that the present omens are far from propitious. In the last age of the Republic it was considered almost treasonable to pronounce the word *Disunion*. Times have changed sadly since and now Disunion is freely prescribed as the remedy for evanescent evils real, or immaginary, which, if left to themselves would speedily vanish away in the progress of events.

Our revolutionary fathers passed away and the generation next after them, who were inspired by their personal counsel and example, have nearly disappeared. The present generation, deprived of these lights must, whether they will or not, decide the fate of their posterity. Let them cherish the Union to the heart of their hearts:—let them resist every measure which may tend to relax or dissolve its bones, let the citizens of different States cultivate feelings of kindness and forbearance towards each other:—and let all resolve to transmit it to their descendants in the form and spirit they have inherited it from their forefathers, and all will then be well for our country in future times.

I shall assume the privilege of advancing years in reverence to another growing and dangerous evil. In the last age, although our fathers, like ourselves were divided into political parties which often had severe conflicts with each other, yet we never heard, until within a recent period, of the employment of money to carry elections. Should this practice increase until the voters and their representatives in the State and National Legislatures shall become infected, the fountain of free Government will then be poisoned in its source, and we must end, as history proves, in a military despotism. A Democratic Republic, all agree, cannot long survive unless sustained by public virtue.—When this is corrupted, and the people become venal, there is a cancer at the root of the tree of liberty which will cause it to wither and die.

Praying Almighty God, that your remote posterity may continue century after century, for ages yet to come, to celebrate the anniversary of the capture of Fort Duquesne in peace and prosperity under the protecting banner of the Constitution and the Union,

I remain, very respectfully, your friend,

JAMES BUCHANAN

The following are the comments of the Press:

WHO ARE THE GUILTY MEN?

Mr. Buchanan, in his recent letter to the Pittsburg committee, deplored as one of the greatest evils of the times the use of money to influence elections, and predicted that if this terrible practice was not speedily arrested the Republic would be destroyed, and a military despotism established upon its ruins. Several correspondents have inquired of us to whom he particularly referred in these remarks. Can it be his own office-holders? Previous to our late elections there were "assessments" upon all the employees of the Federal Government, and it was well understood that those who refused to contribute the quota with which they were charged would be guillotined. A large amount of money was thus raised, avowedly for electioneering purposes. Is Mr. Buchanan ignorant of this fact? Did he see in his own cherished organ, the *Union*, a few months since, a savage attack upon the clerks in the departments at Washington, because they were not as prompt and as liberal in their contributions to a fund for the payment of political expenses as Mr. Wendell desired? Does he mean Mr. Cobb, who retains in his department a host of collectors, naval officers, surveyors, etc., who annually make the collection of funds for electioneering purposes one of their most important duties? Does he mean Mr. Florence, who, beyond all question, made the navy yard and the opportunities of obtaining the money of the nation which he was enabled to furnish his followers there, the great lever of his power and influence, and whose well-earned laurels as "the widow's friend" have been won by the money he is supposed to have given them a chance of earning by their labor? Does he mean his devoted friends, Owen Jones and John G. Jones? Does he mean Mr. Bigler, or has our illuminated Senator ever been cognizant of the use of money for electioneering purposes? Does he mean Postmaster-General Brown, because the Post-Office printing is parcelled out so as to support political presses at the cost of the nation? Does he mean the Danites of Illinois? There has been no body of men in this country who have raised more money to influence elections during the last year than Mr. Buchanan's office-holders and particular friends, and no man knows this fact better than himself. His eyes were piercing enough to discover any anti-Lecompton Democrats who were found lurking in office, though they were thousands of miles from his throne, and though their highest offence was a refusal to betray the pledges of 1856; yet he either cannot or will not see that he retains as his prime favorites hundreds of men guilty of an offence which, in his opinion, *is in the highest degree dangerous to the Republic*, and it is perfectly well understood that *if they do not commit this offence* they will lose their offices! When our pious President writes another sermon would it not be well for him to select some other text?

THE MESSAGE.

Congress organized on Monday last and the Message was read. The President returns thanks for the general prosperity of the country. He is in favor of raising the Tariff, for revenue, to carry on the expenses of the government, which, we think, would be tolerably protective! He is in favor of Cuba, if we can procure it peaceably, but by highway robbery, if we can't. He is in favor of a brush with all the weak central and South American governments, except Brazil, which is the most powerful, and a slave monarchy! He is opposed to Kansas coming into the Union until she has a population of 93,000, because she would not come in as a *slave* State with 35,000! It is a most contemptible southern and anti-republican State paper, and unworthy to emanate from the Chief Magistrate of this Union.

We may publish it next week.

POOR HOUSE APPOINTMENTS.—The advertisement, by the Poor Directors, to give out the Mill and Farm, the contractor to support the paupers, has ended in smoke, as we thought it would, and Wm. Leary, present Steward, was re-appointed. Mr. John Nelson, of Hopewell, was appointed Miller. Several bids, we understand, were given in, in accordance to the advertisement, but they were rejected.

☞ D. S. RIDDLE, ESQ.—We call attention of the people of Bedford County to the Card, in this week's paper, of D. S. Riddle, Esq., of No. 74 Wall St., New York. We have had business with him and found him prompt in attending to it. Our friends will do well to place their New York business in his hands.

COL. TATE, has two beautiful pictures of the laying of the Atlantic cable by the Niagara and Agamemnon, which he had ordered from Philadelphia. He has also a geological map of the State of Pennsylvania.

☞ A considerable number of deer have been killed in this neighborhood since the falling of the snow. We are informed that they are more numerous than they have been for many seasons.—*Gazette.*

If there had been more snow, we had some intention of *sleighing* some.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, for January has been received. It surpasses all others of its former numbers, good as they were.

RABBITS.—We had a nice present of a couple of fat Rabbits, some days ago. Our friend has our thanks.

Mr. Douglas does not find himself so immensely popular down South as he anticipated. The Mobile Register, one of the most influential Administration Journals of the South, regards his success as inevitably fatal to the Democracy. It says:

With Illinois in his hands, with the prestige which his success so far in every part of his plan has given him, and with the advantage of a large popularity with the Northwestern Democracy, Mr. Douglas is in a position to offer the Democratic party the alternative of a probable success in the next Presidential election, if they will accept the modified platform he has prepared for them and him as their candidate, or of certain defeat and permanent destruction as a party if they do not. There is ruin to them as a national party in either horn of the dilemma, we believe, but there is demoralization as well as disaster in one.

If the Democratic party accepts his terms and thus forfeits its character as the protector and friend to the South, it will assuredly be repudiated, as it should be, by the Southern people, and will sink forever into an infamous grave. Its refusal to accept his overture, and thus to abandon the cause of the South, will inevitably denationalize the party. Its Northern ally is altogether lost to it, except in the event that it shall go Northward with fresh sacrifices of Southern rights and interests. If it shall not do this, then it is reduced to the limits of the South, and consigned to a sectional minority which must no longer look to the possession of the federal government as its dependence for the safety of the principles and the defence of the rights which it maintains.

Such being the present condition and prospects of the Democratic party, as indicated by the results of the recent elections, and as connected with the fortunes of Mr. Douglas, is there any reason for Southern Democrats to be gratified at the issue of the contest in Illinois? As one, we would prefer that the Democratic party should be defeated in the next Presidential election rather than that it should win success by the smallest possible further concession to the anti-slavery sentiment of the North.—We therefore prefer defeat to the adoption of Mr. Douglas as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, because that involves concession. Rather than this, we say, let the Democratic party become in its organization, as it now is in its essential composition, a Southern sectional party, and let us stand on our constitutional rights, and rely on our own moral and material resources for the protection of those rights, in the Union if we can—out of it if we must.

MORE BAPTISM OF JEWISH CHILDREN.

A letter, dated Paris, Nov. 1st, to the Independence Belge, contains a passage which we translate as follows:

"You doubtless recollect the name of Gugenheim, one of the three principals charged with the Pechard murder at Caen. You know that this man had several children, the issue of his *liason* with a woman who, like himself, was arraigned before the Calvados Court of Assizes. You will remember that Gugenheim was condemned to imprisonment at hard labor for life, and his mistress for a shorter period.

"Gugenheim belonged to the Jewish religion. When he was conducted to the prison at Caen, his children were entrusted by the Prefect, as was his custom in similar circumstances, to the city hospital. Some time after they were placed in that institution, they were catechised and baptized. The Sisters were well pleased with them, and the certificates produced testify to the good conduct and proper sentiments of the unfortunate children. The Sisters, therefore, were very desirous of keeping them.

"Mr. Isidore, the Grand Rabbi of Paris, demanded them of the Prefect of Calvados, in order to have them brought up in an Israelite establishment. The Prefect thought it his duty to refer it to the Minister. A few days ago a very brief and imperative order was despatched from Paris, to have the Gugenheim children put into the hands of the Grand Rabbi Isidore, the spiritual head of the religion of their parents, although the latter had been, by reason of their condemnation, deprived of all right over them."

From the Pittsburgh Post, Nov. 26.

A GREAT DAY IN THE IRON CITY.

Grand Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Evacuation of Fort Duquesne.

The twenty-fifth of November, the one hundredth anniversary of the occupation of Fort Duquesne by British and Colonial arms under General Forbes, was duly celebrated by our citizens yesterday.

It is not necessary for us again to reiterate the historical occurrences of the period immediately preceding the evacuation of the fort by the French forces about the 25th of November, 1758, which was in fact, the surrender of all claim on the part of France to the rich and fertile valley of the Ohio. Braddock's defeat, in 1755; the change of affairs upon the accession of the Earl of Chatham to the head of the British Ministry, in 1757, the organization of the three expeditions against Louisburg, Ticonderoga, and Crown Point, and Fort Duquesne, and the success of the English and Colonial arms here, are matters of written history.

To us a peculiar interest necessarily attaches to the latter event. The Father of his Country took part in the military expeditions here.—The success of the mother country was at that time our own success. The occupation of the dismantled and burning fort was the birth day of our city. At that time it received its baptismal of Pittsburgh, in honor of the great statesman under whose auspices the campaign, which resulted in establishing Anglo-Saxon supremacy in the West, was instituted.

A hundred years have passed since these events occurred, and a great and flourishing commercial city has grown up around the spot where the old fort stood. The astonishing growth of our Western cities is a frequent subject of wonder. The contrast between Pittsburgh a hundred years ago is a most remarkable one. The small frontier settlement is now a noble city, in the enjoyment of all the arts of peace, and the appliances of wealth, of civilization, and of luxury.

We are proud of our Iron City. With all the dirt and smoke which surrounds us, her habitations are filled with true and noble hearts—her mills, her factories, and workshops are wrought by the hands of strong and honest labor, an intelligent and Christian people worship the Great God who has given us these blessings in a hundred temples dedicated in his name; and around us and in our midst on every side are seen and felt, and enjoyed, the gifts of a bountiful Providence and of human progress.

In a hundred years monuments of civilization have been reared up which will increase the happiness of those who shall come after us a hundred fold beyond what our forefathers enjoyed, or we now enjoy.

There is a fitness and propriety in the celebration of the first day in the history of such a city, and the proceedings on Thursday were eminently appropriate to the occasion.

The day was unfortunately a bleak November one, about as uncomfortable for an out-door arrangement of the kind as the clerk of the weather could well have gotten up. It neither rained nor snowed nor froze, but the weather was a threatening commingling of all varieties of unpleasantness. But, in spite of the weather and the mud, the people turned out in thousands, and at an early hour in the morning the streets were thronged by delegations of workmen, societies, and citizens, headed by the military and accompanied by bands of music.—Appropriate banners, with suggestive mottoes, were borne aloft, and the residences and places of business of many of our citizens were gaily decorated with flags, banners, and emblematic devices.

The booming of cannon ushered in the day, and at an early hour the places of business in the city were very generally closed.

During the day there was much that was noteworthy to observe, but on such an occasion reporters are compelled to 'write as they run,' and many interesting facts will inevitably escape notice. The arrangements made by the various committees were very happily carried out, and following we give a detailed account of the proceedings of the day.

At nine o'clock in the morning the streets presented a very animated appearance. On every avenue delegations were assembling under the direction of the chief marshal, preparatory to taking their places in the *cortage*.—It was expected that the immense mass would be ready to move as early as nine o'clock, but various delays were experienced in getting the delegation to their proper places, and it was fully eleven o'clock before they started. The procession was two miles long, and occupied two hours in passing a given point. The number in the ranks was variously estimated at from five thousand, the first being nearest the actual number. The number of persons along the line of the procession, on the sidewalks, could not, have been less than 25,000. At every available point where the procession was to pass, dense crowds had collected, and wherever there was a balcony or a window, a group of ladies might be seen, awaiting patiently the passing of the pageant—the fair ones seemingly as little affected by the chilla atmosphere as their more stalwart lords. Every one seemed happy and in excellent spirits, and, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather and loworing skies, the display was an eminent success, reflecting credit upon shose who originated and executed the plan. The procession passed over the prescribed route, and at one o'clock returned to the Duquesne depot, which had been prepared for the oration and other exercises.

Around the stand, which was erected about midway of the building, were gathered women and men in thousands. A sea of human faces was spread out before the speakers. The great extent of the building, and the sounding clang of many footsteps upon the platforms, rendered it impossible for human voices to be heard at a distance greater than a few feet from where the speakers stood.

The officers of the day, a number of distinguished strangers, and invited guests took their position upon the stand.

The vast assemblage cheered, and then listened with eager silence, as the silvered head of the venerable president of the day. Hon. William Wilkins, rose before their view.—More than threefourths of the events of the century which has passed since the surrender of Fort Duquesne, have been contemporaneous with his lifetime. Before him stood hundreds whom he had known in childhood, in youth, in manhood—nay, even in the autumn of their days, for around him we observed many whose heads were like his own—silvered with honorable years. What memories of the past must thrill through the patriarchs of the land on days like this! What present pleasure to the hearts of such men as Judge Wilkins, General Markle, and Dr. Herron, to regard as they did that day the success and happiness of a generation of people, who look upon them with the respectful veneration of children to a father!

In a few brief and appropriate remarks, Judge Wilkins referred to the complete success of the celebration, and spoke in brief but eloquent terms of the occasion which had brought together in our city so large an assemblage of people.

A short and eloquent prayer was then addressed to the great Father of all by the venerable Dr. Francis Herron, of the First Presbyterian church, one of the oldest clergyman in the West.

Judge Wilkins then introduced the Hon. Andrew W. Loomis, the orator of the day.—Mr. Loomis occupied about forty five minutes in the delivery of his address. Those who were so fortunate as to be located near the speaker to hear what he said, speak of his oration as a most masterly and eloquent effort.

We greatly regretted that Governor Packer could not have been present at the celebration of the hundredth birth-day of the second city in the State, the governmental affairs of which he so wisely directs.

Letters were read from Senator Douglas, Governor Packer, and others, which we regret our want of space will not allow us to publish to-day.

MARRIED.

In Cumberland, Md., on Thursday morning, 9th inst., at 7 o'clock, by the Rev. A. E. Gibson, SAMUEL SHUCK, Esq., of Bedford, Pa., to Miss ANNIE DURBIN, of the former place.

The happy pair have our best wishes for their future welfare, and may a long life of uninterrupted matrimonial bliss be their sweet reward. Our friend, Samuel, has always been a favorite in this, the place of his nativity, and we are happy to know that his fair bride is equally popular at home.

DIED.

At the city of New Orleans, on the 24th of November ult., THOMAS MARSHALL JORDAN, aged about 27 years.

The deceased was a son of the late John Jordan, Esq., and a brother of the Hon. Francis Jordan, of this place, and he died of that fatal disease, consumption. He was a young man of remarkable intellect and great promise, and at an early age nobly resolved, by honorable means, to elevate himself above the humble rank in which it was his fortune to be born.—What others learned with effort, he acquired without; and what many others wholly failed to comprehend, he mastered with ease. When but a boy, he became a laborious student, attended several of the literary academies of his native State, and advanced most rapidly in acquiring a knowledge of the usual branches taught, occasionally teaching to procure the necessary means for still further acquirement.—By these efforts he had prepared himself, when quite young, to enter the Junior Class at Yale College, intending to graduate at that celebrated school, and then to take the degree of Bachelor of Laws at Harvard Law School, and thus equipped, to enter upon the great battle of life, qualified to contend for its highest triumphs with the most favored of his age and country. But, just as he had packed his trunk for his journey to Yale, he was taken with a hemorrhage of the lungs. His previous health had been good, but this startling symptom of malignant disease both surprised and alarmed him and his friends. He reluctantly postponed his visit to Yale, and was persuaded to go to Natchez, Mississippi, in the hope that under the tender care of some kind relatives there, and the genial influences of a southern climate, he might at an early day be enabled to resume the prosecution of the plan he had marked out for himself. These fond hopes were destined never to be realized. He fretted under this thwarting of his plans, and without what he deemed the necessary preparation, was induced to study law at Natchez, under his devoted and most liberal friend and uncle, John T. McMurran, Esq., an eminent lawyer of that place. When about ready for his admission to the bar, he found his health too delicate to warrant him in assuming the labors of an active practitioner, and by the advice and aid of his uncle, he undertook to travel, both as a means to restore his health, and to gratify his thirst for the acquisition of knowledge. In company with the son of the late Genl. Quitman, he made an extensive tour through England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland, France, Italy, Switzerland, Prussia and the Netherlands; and a few years later, in company with his uncle and family, and a few select friends, he made a second tour over very nearly the same vast territory. With health but partially restored, he spent considerable time in the Island of Cuba, and more recently, solely for the sake of his health, he voluntarily expatriated himself for about two years among the semi-barbarians of the Sandwich Islands, near the middle of the far off Pacific Ocean. Not realizing the expected benefits, his mother, and other relatives, had written him to give up his wanderings and return home, and in a recent letter, he communicated to her the gratifying intelligence that he had again set his face for home,—that he was about to sail soon for Natchez, where he would by letter announce his arrival, and remain until spring, when he expected to resume his journey to the parental roof. It was but yesterday, that devoted mother, with joy mingled with parental solicitude, showed the writer of this that letter, and expressed strong apprehension that her wandering son, who had so often safely traversed sea and land, might never reach Natchez in safety. Alas, how well-founded were her fears! It seems as though some familiar spirit had given her a foretaste of a most sad reality, and filled her anxious mind with a presentiment of evil. He died in New Orleans, far from home and parental care, yet, thank God, attended in his last moments by one devoted brother, and that ever kind uncle, either of whom, if permitted, would have suffered in his stead, to save him. The angel of death early marked him for his victim. That hemorrhage was that angel's first stroke, and he followed him ever after for seven long years with unrelenting tread, and with a certainty of ultimate and early death, which no art could elude, no force resist, nor antidote prevent. Whatsoever he did, whithersoever he wandered, at home or abroad, on sea or land, along his every pathway, at every step, like destiny he pursued him, until by this second and fatal stroke, his body returned to dust, and his "spirit to God who gave it." Here, indeed, is one of those mysterious and incomprehensible dispensations of Providence, which no mortal vision can comprehend, and no human wisdom can understand. Endowed with intellect far above most of his fellows; adorned by all the graces which education, a happy temperament and noble impulses could impart; a most exemplary son and brother; and fitted, by habits of industry, and virtuous associations, to honor and adorn any society, and to make a marked impression for good on any community in which his lot might be cast, he is thus cut down, in the morning of his days,—all his exalted aspirations blasted, and the hopes of his family and friends forever destroyed.

But, let it be remembered also, that he not only aimed high for this world's honors, but much higher for the grander realities of the world to come, and that he both lived and died, not as those without hope. He early professed an implicit faith in the Christian religion, and by an unostentatious life of strict obedience to its requirements, gave the highest evidence of the sincerity of his professions, and that he had secured the "one thing needful." May He "who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," temper this great affliction to his surviving relatives, and especially to his aged and heart-stricken mother. May her faith fail not under this fiery trial, and may she find sweet consolation in the reflection that the troubles of her poor boy are all ended: that his afflictions are all healed; that his wanderings are all over: and that he is at home at last, where his weary spirit shall be forever at rest, and forever happy, among the congenial "spirits of just men made perfect." "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Dec. 4, 1858.

Attention Bedford Riflemen!

YOU are hereby ordered to appear in Winter Uniform, (with pompoon,) in Bedford, at the Court House, on Saturday, the 8th day of January, next at 10 o'clock, A. M., with ten rounds of blank cartridge. It is expected that a full turn out will be made, as business of importance demands every member present, who wishes any benefit arising from the late Military Law, passed April, 1858.

By order of the Capt.

WM. DIBERT, O. S.

Dec. 10, 1858.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary having been ganted to the subscriber, living in Cumberland Valley Township, on the Estate of Catherine Hardinger, late of said Township, dec'd all person indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

LEVI HARDINGER, Executor.

Dec. 10, 1858.—f.

STRAY.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in Bedford township, some time in August last, a red and white spotted steer, supposed to be about three years old, a crop off the left ear, and a piece out of the right ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

CHARLES SMITH.

Dec. 10, 1858.—c.

CASH BUYERS,

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS,

AND buy your goods at the CHEAP STORE of

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN,

Where they have just received their second supply of

NEW WINTER GOODS.

Embracing a large and well selected Stock of all kinds of Goods for the season, and at greatly REDUCED PRICES. They call special attention to their

Boot and Shoe Department,

Where you will find a large and varied stock of

BOOTS and SHOES,

Made expressly to their order, and which they will sell at the lowest prices.

N. B. Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Dec. 3, 1858.—2m.

D. S. RIDDLE,

Formerly of Bedford, Pa.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

74, WALL ST. NEW YORK.

All business promptly attended to.

Dec. 3, 1858.

PURE WHITE LEAD, Flaxseed oil and Spirits Turpentine at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

A STATEMENT,

Showing the aggregate amount of assessment and valuation of the several Boroughs and Townships of Bedford County, together with the amount of Taxes assessed thereon, agreeably to the provisions of the 11th section of the Act of Assembly, passed the 27th day of July, A. D. 1842.

DISTRICTS.	Seated Lands.	Unseated Lands.	Seated Lots.	Unseated Lots.	Horses.	Cattle.	Money at Interest.	Furniture over $200.	Pleasure Carriages.	Trades & occupa'ns.	Offices above $200.	Value of Watches.	Public Hacks.	Ag. & County purposes & Valuation State	Co. Tax at 3 mills.	State Tax at 4½ m.
Bedford Borough,			$172 164	$9 112	$4 785	$1 080	$118 600	$2 250	$1 990		$6 700	$2 019	$1 499	$320 199	$960 59	$890 50
Bedford Township,	201 951	995	5 640		11 720	5 863	9 293	15 700	3 525	1 120		170	50	255 524	766 57	638 81
Broadtop,	166 639	2 641	3 800	7 170	3 210	1 783	3 380	200	170	110			150	189 240	567 72	473 10
Colerain,	104 527	2 629	4 675	220	9 330	2 028	6 900		3 520	1 430		125		135 404	406 21	338 51
Cumberland Valley.	142 605	10 834	3 285		9 700	2 211	2 710		150	400				171 925	515 77	429 81
Harrison.	115 979	615		25	8 665	3 110	310		1 675	100				130 479	391 43	326 19
Hopewell,	98 564	6948			6 080	2 008	1 300		60				120	115 025	345 07	287 56
Juniata,	86 108	562	1 680	20	6 570	2 860			1 040					98 790	296 37	246 98
Liberty,	56 724	8 539	6 748	771	3 115	1 192	1 000		165	1 000		50		79 304	237 91	198 26
Londonderry,	101 373	4 569	825	125	6 275	2 350			980	2 083				118 580	355 74	296 45
Monroe,	113 690	8 565	8 260	420	9 001	3 168	100		393	968				139 475	418 42	348 69
Napier	128 324	6 437			7 910	4 810	2 600		1 090	3 630		125		154 916	464 74	387 9
Providence East,	84 876	5 288			5 319	2 591	624		710	1 880		90		101 408	304 22	253 52
Providence West,	48 596	2 625	3 100	1 035	4 015	1 788	5 273		650					77 082	231 24	192 70
Schellsburg Borough,	5 585	475	22 814	385	1 695	472	200		545			20		31 641	94 92	79 10
Snake Spring Tp.,	97 184	1 569			4 130	1 780	9 845		900			50		97 458	292 37	243 65
Southampton,	106 574	1 679			9 346	3 831			75	1 700				123 229	369 61	308 01
St. Clair,	151 196	5 923	9 875	450	12 567	4 831	1 800		2 841	2 710		155		192 378	577 04	481 87
Union,	94 797	7 770	1 195	60	5 600	2 440	695		948	1 430		50		114 985	344 95	287 46
Woodberry Middle,	221 754	15 061	13 019		9 960	2 950	6 600		15 80	5 613		50		276 603	829 82	692 52
Woodberry South,	189 402	45 491	4 912		5 490	2 462	12 844		2 078	17 845				280 552	841 65	701 38
	$2 298 398	139 213	246 463	19 788	144 553	55 132	184 074	18 150	24 990	42 059	6 700	2 934	1 819	3 184 148	9612 36	8012 36

SPECIAL STATE TAX.—Offices over $200, 2 per cent. on every dollar thereof, President Judges excepted. Pleasure Carriages, Trades and Occupations and Public Hacks, one per cent. on every dollar thereof. Gold Lever, or other Gold Watches of equal value, one dollar each. Other Gold Watches, and Silver Lever Watches, seventy-five cents each. All other Watches of the value of $20 and upwards, fifty cents each.

I CERTIFY that the above is a correct statement of the aggregate amount of the assessment and valuation of the several objects and things made taxable by the laws of the Commonwealth, for County and State purposes, according to the returns of the several Borough and Township assessments, and published by authority of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Government, &c.," passed the 27th of July, 1842,—and that the Commissioners have appointed Monday, the 13th day of December, 1858, for determining whether any of the valuations of the Assessors have been made below a just rate, according to the meaning and intention of said Act.

By order of the Commissioners.

H. NICODEMUS, *Clerk.*

Commissioners' Office, Dec. 3, 1858.

HOME JOURNAL, 1859.

NEW SERIES—NEW ATTRACTIONS—NEW WRITERS.

MORRIS AND WILLIS, EDITORS.

A new Series of this widely-circulated family newspaper, will commenced on *the first day of January next*—printed on fine paper and new type.

With the January number will begin the publication of *a series of Beautiful*.

Original Works of Facts and Fiction,

written expressly for the Home Journal, by the best.

AUTHORS OF AMERICA.

The first of these is from the pen of a gifted writer, and is a tale of love and lucre, entitled,

TWO WAYS TO WEDLOCK!

BY A LADY CONTRIBUTOR.

The scene is laid in this city during the memorable winter of the great fire. The incidents are natural and familiar, and the characters skillfully drawn and grouped: the plot is clearly defined and well-managed—the style easy, graceful and flowing, and the *de ouncement* conveys a most useful lesson. *It is a work of sterling merit.*

This story will be followed by a "Tale of the South," and one of startling interest, by an eminent Southern author, called

THE AVENGER!

This production is entirely American in construction, plot, incident, dialogue, scene, tone, conclusion. It could not have been true of any other country, and possesses attractions of a peculiar nature for those "to the manor born." It is *spicinality*—a *bonne bouche* of remarkable value.

The third on this attractive series of American stories is

THE YOUNG WIFE'S DIARY.

BY A DAUGHTER OF THE WEST.

It contains the whole history of womans's trials, and will be read with the deepest feeling by all classes of the community.

These charming stori s will be succeeded by others of a similar description, several of which are already in preparation.

All the former peculiar features of this paper, which have it a world-wide reputation, will be continued, while the several new ones will give an infinite variety to its ever diversified pages. Among them are a number of fresh, spicy, amusing,

Original Comic Stories,

which smack and relish of the wit, humor, raciness, brilliancy, and sparkle of the times.

As heretofore, no labor nor expense will be spared to maintain the high reputation of the Home Journal, which is everywhere, both at home and abroad, acknowledged to be the most refined and elegant repertory of Literature and the Arts on this side of the sea, and the

Best and Cheapest Family Newspaper

IN THE WORLD.

As no more copies of the *new series* will be printed than are ordered, those who desire to begin with the commencement of the volume will be able to do so by forwarding their subscriptions without delay.

TERMS:

For one copy, two dollars; for three copies, five dollars—or one copy for three years, five dollars; for a club of seven copies, ten dollars; for a club of fifteen copies, twenty dollars; and at that rate for a larger club—always in advance. Address.

MORRIS & WILLIS.

Editors and Proprietors, 107 *Fulton-street, New York.*

Dec. 8, 1858.

Stray Steer.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber living in St. Clair Township, sometime in August last, a small White Steer with some red spots—a hole and a notch in each ear—supposed to be one year old last spring—the owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away. G. D. TROUT.

Nov. 26, 1858.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

THE Teachers of Bedford Co. are hereby requested to meet in Bedford on Wednesday the 29th of December to hold a two days' Institute in connection with the Teachers of the Normal School. It is the duty of all the Teachers in the county to attend. Several addresses may be expected on the occasion. School Directors, Friends of Education and the Public in general are respectfully invited to attend.

H. HECKERMAN, *Co. Supt.*

BEDFORD ACADEMY.

THE Winter session of Bedford Academy will commence on Monday next, 22d, inst.

G. W. AUGHINBAUGH, *Principal.*

Nov. 19, 1858.

PICKLING VINEGAR.

PINE Cider Vinegar just received—also mould Candles Extra quality.

Oct. 1, 1858. A. B. CRAMER & Co.

For the Hair—Jockey Club, and new mown hay, pomatums, genuine ox marrow, at Dr. Harry's.

LOOK OUT!

NEW GOODS!

ALTHOUGH the prospects of the Railroad are not very flattering, the friends of that enterprise have not yet quite despaired of u'timate success. Hoping that the people will see that it is not only to their interest to have the road completed as soon as possible, but that they should bear in mind that

REED & MINNICH

Have just received from the city, and are now opening out at their

Cheap Cash and Produce Store,

a large assortment of Cassimeres, Cloths, Prints, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Ginghams,

GROCERIES,

Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, extra pulverized Sugar, Cheese, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for *cash* or *produce*.

Nov. 19, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, on *Saturday the 1st day of January, next*, the following described real estate, being a tract of land containing *59 acres* or thereabouts, 30 of which are cleared and under fence.

The improvements are a *Grist Mill, Log and frame Dwelling House, Barn* and other out-buildings.—There is also an *orchard* thereon.

This property is in Londonderry Township, adjoining lands of Christian Allbright, Jas. Mattingly, John M. Buchanan and others.

It is close to the route of the Connellsville rail road—in close proximity with Cumberland and presents opportunities for a profitable investment.

Terms: Cash at confirmation of sale.

CHARLES HOYMAN,
J. C. ALLBRIGHT.

Adm'rs of the Estate of Sam'l Hoyman, dec'd.

Nov. 19, 1858.—d.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises on

FRIDAY THE 7th DAY OF JANUARY NEXT,

the following described real estate situate in St. Clair Township, viz: a tract of land containing 181 acres and 90 perches, with Log House, Frame Barn and other buildings threon. There is also an apple orchard on the premises.

This land adjoins John R. and Andrew Mowry, Christ's heirs, Jacob Burket and others—is in a good state of cultivation, is well watered and presents fair opportunities for profitable investment.

Terms: Cash at confirmation of Sale.

O. E. SHANNON,

Adm'r of the Estate of Philip Ickes, dec'd.

Nov. 26, 1858.—d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Vend. Exp. to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford on Saturday, the 18th day of December, A. D. 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following property, to wit: One tract of Land, containing 41 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, stone grist mill with two run of stone, and log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Henry Beegle, Dibert, and others, situate in Bedford Township, Bedford County. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Beard, and to be sold for cash.

WM. S. FLUKE, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Nov. 26, '58.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS, Philip H. Hoover, late of Juniata Township, Bedford County died, seized of the following real estate, to wit: a tract of land, situate in said township, containing one hundred and eighty two acres, more or less, with about 90 acres cleared, having thereon erected two dwelling houses, barn, stable, &c., adjoining lands of Jacob Dull, Henry Horn, Peter Hilligas and others, which by his last will and testament he devised to his sons, to wit: George, residing in Stark County, Ohio; Henry and John residing in Bedford County, Pa.; William, residing in Somerset County, Pa.; Philip, residing in Bedford County, aforesaid; and Jacob, residing in Henry County, Iowa; leaving also a widow, Margaret Hoover, to whom he gave the "one third of all the interest of all his estate," but who declines taking under the will aforesaid; leaving issue also daughters, to wit: Catherine, Maria, Susanna; and grandchildren, the issue of Margaret, and of Elizabeth, both deceased.

Now therefore, a writ of partition or valuation having been granted, on petition by the Orphans Court of Bedford County, and to me directed, notice is hereby given to all the above parties interested, that I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the said premises, on Thursday, the 30th day of December instant, on the premises, when and where all persons interested can attend.

WM. S. FLUKE, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Bedford Dec. 3, 1858.

FOR SALE, OR TRADE.

A Farm within one mile of the Rail Road and two miles of Stonerstown, in the Broad Top Coal region, containing about 160 acres, being good bottom land—about one-half cleared and the balance well timbered. The farm is well improved, and a fine spring of excellent water at the door of the house—also two good orchards of fruit trees on the premises.

ALSO,

A farm in Morrison's Cove, adjoining lands of David Stuckey, Barley's heirs, Jacob Furry and others, containing about 200 acres, one half cleared and the balance well timbered, with an abundance of locust and chestnut timber. There are several never failing springs upon the premises with a constantly running stream through the farm. There is also a large and thrifty young orchard bearing fruit thereon. The improvements are a rough cast House, Log Barn and out buildings.

ALSO,

160 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa, of first-class prairie, also to timber and within a few miles of the Missouri river above Council B'uffs.

ALSO,

234 acres in Story Co., Iowa.

ALSO,

116 acres in Pottawattamie Co., Iowa, near Council Bluffs.

ALSO

Lot no. 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory

ALSO.

The farm in Morrison's Cove, adjoining Bloomfield Furnace, known as the "Pearson property" lately owned by David Daniels, containing 131 acres and 69 perches, with an excellent orchard of fruit trees thereon and never failing water at the door. The improvements are one large frame House, one log House and barn, with convenient out-builings. The land is good—produces well, and is in a high state of cultivation. A good pike is close by leading to Hollidaysburg, which with the Furnaces make a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce.

Nov. 12, 1858. O. E. SHANNON.

SAVE A DOLLAR!

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.

SUBSCRIBE FOR 1859.

THIS popular monthly magazine will be greatly enlarged for 1859. It will contain nearly 1000 pages; from 25 to 30 steel plates; and about 800 Wood Engravings—and all this for only Two Dollars a year. This is more, proportionately, than any magazine ever gave—hence "Peterson" is emphatically

The Magazine for the Times!

In addition to the usual quantity of Tales, Poems, &c., there will be given *Three Original Novelets*, viz: "Jillian," by Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS; "The Old Stone Mansion," by CHARLES J. PETERSON; and "Helen Graeme," by FRANK LEE BENEDICT—"Peterson's Magazine" is conceded to have no rival for

ITS COLORED FASHION PLATES!

Each number contains a Fashion Plate, engraved on Steel and colored; also, a dozen or more New Styles, engraved on Wood. Also, a Pattern, from which a dress, mantilla, or child's costume can be cut out without the aid of a mantua-maker.

It is also unrivaled for its magnificent Mezzotints! Patterns for the work table! Patterns for bonnets, cloaks, dresses, &c. Household and other receipts. It is the best lady's Magazine in the World. Try it for one year.

TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One copy, one year,	$2 00
Three copies, for one year,	5 00
Five copies, for one year,	7 50
Eight copies, for one year,	10 00
Sixteen copies, for one year,	20 00

PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.—Three, five, eight or sixteen copies make a Club. To every person getting up a Club, our "Premium for 1859" will be given, gratis, or, if preferred, a copy of the Magazine for 1858. For a club of sixteen, an extra copy of the Magazine for 1859, in addition. Address post-paid,

CHARLES J. PETERSON,
306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. No 18.

☞ Specimens sent gratis.

Nov. 26, 1858.

RICH FALL GOODS!

MRS. SARAH E. POTTS,

HAS just returned from the cities with a large and handsome stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Elegant cheap goods of all kinds, English merinos, 25 cts. per yard, shawls of every discription, and all prices, bought low at auction. Also, a large and handsome assortment of cloaks, furs victorine capes, cuffs and muffs, bonnets of all kinds, velvet, satin, drawn silks, gray straw, trimmed and untrimmed. An endless assortment of ribbons, feathers and flowers and rushes, gloves and hosiery, boots and shoes, and a full assortment of all kinds of FANCY GOODS.

Country Milliners can be supplied with all kinds of Millinary Goods.

Oct. 22, 1858.

☞ TO INVALIDS. ☜

Dr. Hardman, Analytical Physician

Physician for diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart, formerly Physician to the

CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL, also to INVALIDS RETREAT.

Author of "Letters to Invalids," Editor of the "Medical Stethyscope," &c.,

DECEMBER APPOINTMENTS.

Bedford, Washington House, Wednesday, Dec. 22d.

Somerset, Glade House, Dec. 20.

Cumberland, Dec. 17.

Johnstown, Dec. 24.

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis Asthma, Laryngitis, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by medical Inhalation, lately used in the Brompton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies is to get at the disease in the direct manner. All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicine directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are the antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines.—The reason that consumption, and other diseases of the lungs, have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they had never been approached in a direct manner by medicine. They were intended to act upon the lungs and yet were applied to the stomach. Their action was intended to be local, and yet they were so administered that they should act constitutionally, exending immediate and principal action upon the unoffending stomach, whilst the foul ulcers within the lungs were unmolested. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feebliest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least degree with the strength, comfort, or business of the patient.

OTHER DISEASES TREATED.—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with lung affections or existing alone, I also invit consultation. I usually find them promptly curable.

Prolapsus and all other forms of female complaints, irregularities, and weakness.

Palpitation and other forms of Heart Disease Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of stomach and bowels, &c.

All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease. No charge for consultation.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.

July 8, 1858.

PICKLES AND SHOES TO BOOT.

"Ma.y men of many minds,"
Many shoes of many kinds;
From sizes one to number nine,
Showing some for heel behind.

Boots for men and women too,
Some high, some low, some old and new,
With shanghai tops and pointed heels,
To make him high who lowly feels.

If prices do not suit your mind,
Just take a little cheaper kind;
But when you buy cheap shoes, beware,
For cheapest shoes are first to tear.

If fruits or pickles well put up,
Preserved fruits, or nice catsup,
Be bothering any one to taste,
To FERGUSON'S be sure to haste.

Tobacco and cigars are there,
Of qualities and kinds quite rare;
To please the taste of every one,
And make the boys appear full grown.

We take all kinds of trade for goods,
E'en wagons full from out the woods—
All kinds of produce, and of grain,
Will be received and sold again.

Now call and see this store of shoes,
Of pickles and preserves for use;
And when you call, just bring along,
What is the object of our song,

HARD TIMES RELIEF!

Nov. 5, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises in Pleasantville, St. Clair Township, on

SATURDAY, THE 8th OF JANUARY, next,

the following described real estate, viz:

A Lot of ground in said Town, with Dwelling House, Store House, Stable and other improvements thereon, now in possession of Simon Hershman.

Terms: Cash at confirmation of sale.

O. E. SHANNON,

Adm'r of the estate of Louisa Hammer, dec'd.

Nov. 26, 1858.—d.

THE
GREAT BEAUTIFIER
So Long Unsuccessfully Sought,

FOUND AT LAST!

FOR IT RESTORES PERMANENTLY GRAY hair to its original color; covers luxuriantly the bald head; removes all dandruff, itching and all scrofula, scald head and all eruptions; makes the hair soft, healthy, and glossy; and will preserve it to any imaginable age, removes, as if by magic, all blotches, &c. from the face, and cures all neuralgia and nervous head ache. See circular and the following.

DOVER, N. H., Feb. 24, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO—Gents: Within a few days we have received so many orders and calls for Pro. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, that to day we were compelled to send to Boston for a quantity. (the 6 dozen you forwarded all being sold,) while we might order a quantity from you. *Every bottle we have sold seems to have produced three new customers* and the approbation, and patronage it receives from the most substantial and worthy citizens of our vicinity, fully convince us that it is A MOST VALUABLE PREPARATION.

Send us as soon as you can gross of $1 size; and one dozen $2 size; and believe us yours very respectfully,

DANIEL LATHORP & Co.

Hickory Grove, St. Charles Co., Mo. Nov. 19, '56.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: Some time last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative, we did so with little hope of success, but to our surprise, and that of all our friends a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair. We are, yours respectfully,

GEORGE W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

Gardiner, Maine, June 22, 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: I have used two bottles of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the Hair. Before using it I was a man of seventy. My Hair has now attained its original color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind.

Yours Respectfully,
DANIEL N. MURPHY.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment.) and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.

And sold by all good Druggists.

Oct. 1, 1858.

Iron City College

Iron City Commercial College.

PITTSBURGH, PA. CHARTERED 1856.

300 Students attending January, '58.

Now the largest and most thorough Commercial School of the United States. Young men prepared for actual duties of the Counting Room.

J. C. SMITH, A. M. Prof. of Book-keeping and Science of Accounts.

A. T. DOUTHETT, Teacher of Arithmetic and Commercial Calculation.

J. A. HEYDRICK and T. C. JENKINS, Teachers of Book-keeping.

A. COWLEY and W. A. MILLER, Profs. of Penmanship.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING,

As used in every department of business.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC—RAPID BUSINESS WRITING—DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY—

MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE—COMMERCIAL LAW—

Are taught, and all other subjects necessary for the success and through education of practical business man.

12 PREMIUMS.

Drawn all the premiums in Pittsburg for the past three years, also in Eastern and Western Cities, for best Writing.

NOT ENGRAVED WORK.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

Students enter at any time—No vacation—Time unlimited—Review at pleasure—Graduates assisted in obtaining situations—Tuition for Full Commercial Course, $35,00—Average time 8 to 12 weeks—Board, $2.50 per week—Stationery, $6,00—Entire cost, $60.00 to $70.00.

☞ Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Card—Circular—Specimens of Business and Ornamental Writing—inclose two stamps, and address

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Oct. 1, 1858.—2y.

A. B. Cramer & Co.

HAVE just received a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

all of which have been purchased since the great decline in prices East.

Our assortment is the best we have ever offered, including all the newest styles in every department.

Unprecedented bargains will be offered our friends and customers for cash or produce.

A liberal credit will be extended to those only, who will promptly settle their accounts every January, by *cash or note.*

No trouble to show goods. Call and see the bargains.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 29, 1858.

Auditor's Notice.

Nicholas Lyons vs Adam Corle. } In the common pleas of Bedford County vend. exp. No. 11, Nov. Term, 1858. On motion J. W. Lingenfelter was appointed Auditor to report a distribution of the money in the hands of the Sheriff raised on Sale of Defendent's Real Estate to and amongst the creditors.

The undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment on Thursday the 16th day of December, next, at 10 o'clock of said day, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.

J. W. LINGENFELTER, Auditor.

Dec. 3, 1858.

SWAIM'S PANACEA at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

DR. W. H. WHITMOR,

OF Lancaster City, late of Philadelphia, where he has been in successful practice for a number of years, received his education at the best Medical College in the United States, and had the experience and practice in the different Hospitals for several years, a member of the Analytical Medical Institute of New York, and late Surgeon of the United States Navy, now offers himself to the public to attend any professional calls.

The purest medicines always on hand direct from the best Laboratories of our country, and the Botanicel Gardens of the world. No patent medicine prescribed or recommended. Medicines used only which will not break down the constitution, but will renovate the system from all injuries it has sustained from mineral medicines. Chronic and difficult diseases must be treated upon analytical principles, which is to know and ascertain what disease is. Its nature and character require a knowledge of the chemical constituents of every solid and fluid of the human body; the changes those solids and fluids are capable of undergoing. To know what medicines to employ to cure diseases, requires a knowledge of the chemical constituents of all agents employed in medicine; and if we are in possession of this knowledge, it is possible to cure any disease—no matter of how long standing—and leave the patient in a healthy and perfectly cured condition.

Melancholy, Aberration, or that state of alienation and weakness of the mind which renders persons incapable of enjoying the pleasures of performing the duties of life; Dyspepsia; that distressing disease and fell destroyer of health and happiness, undermining the constitution, and yearly carrying thousands to untimely graves, can most emphatically be cured. Rheumatism, in any form or condition, chronic or acute, warranted curable; Epilepsy or falling sickness; all chronic and stubborn cases of Female Diseases radically removed; Salt Rheum, and every description of ulcerations; Piles and Scrofulous Diseases, which have baffled all previous medical skill can be cured by my treatment, when the constitution is not exhausted.

I do say all diseases (yes, *Consumption*) can be cured.

☞ *Cancer cured without the knife.*

I will remain in my office on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 9 o'clock A. M., to accommodate patients from a distance, and consult in the English and German languages. Will make visits to any distance if required. May be addressed by letter, Fulton Square, Lancaster city, Pa.

July 30, 1858-1y.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR,

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.

Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The *stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions. When the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the *Liver*—having ceased to do its duty. For the disease of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with *Liver* Complaint in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stamach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the weak machinery, removing the causes of the disease, and effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

☞ One dose of two teaspoonsful will always relieve Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

One dose taken often will prevent the recurrence of bilious attacks while it relieves all painful feelings.

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after long sickness.

One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all yellowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while summer and bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cure attacks caused by worms, while for worms in children, there is no safer or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails*.

A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious Type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor. ☞ Mix Water in the Mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

The Liver Invigorator

Is a great scientific Medical Discovery, and is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as it by magic, even *the first dose giving benefit* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of *Liver* Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common headache, all of which are the result of a *Diseased Liver.*

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in Bedford by Dr. B. F. HARRY, and retailed by all Druggists.

June 11, 5858.—zz.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

THE stockholders in the Somerset and Bedford turnpike Road Company will take notice that an election will be held at the house of Joshua Palmer, in Allegheny township, Somerset County, on Monday the 3d of January, next, to elect a President, six Managers and a Treasurer, to conduct the affairs of Said Company the ensuing year.

BENJAMIN KIMMEL, President.

Dec. 3, 1858.

HOLYDAY FESTIVITIES.

FURGUSON & Co have just received a splendid assortment of Fruits, Preserves, Pickles, Marmalades &c. including Peaches for Pies.—Brandy Cherries and Peaches, Pickled oysters, Salmon, Lobsters, Pine Apples, Limes, Apricots, Oranges &c., &c., &c.

Sold at the lowest living Profits.

Dec. 3, 1858.

JAYNE'S Wrights, Bennett's and Dyott's pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

BURNING FLUID and Pine oil always to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store

August 6, 1858.

THE "GREAT REPUBLIC" MONTHLY.

To the Public, the Book and Periodical Trade, and the Press.

We have the honor to announce that we shall issue, on or about the 1st of December next, so as to be in season to command the early attention of the public and the periodical trade, the FIRST NUMBER OF A NEW ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE, to be called THE 'GREAT REPUBLIC' MONTHLY.

It is intended to make this Magaze superior in every respect to anything ever before issued in this country. The general scope of its character can best be understood by its name. It will be thoroughly national—in no wise sectional or sectarian, and wholly impersonal. It will offer to the writers and thinkers of this Union a common field, where they can meet on the highest ground of contemporary literature. It will aim to gather about it every variety of intellect.

The range of articles will be a wide one, covering, among other grounds, Essays, Sketches, Humorous Tales, Stories, Historical Incidents, Reviews, Critiques, Biographies, Scientific Articles, Travels, Table Talk, Dramas, Incidents, Politics, Poems, Ballads, Stanzas, Sonnets, Music, Correspondence, Gossip, etc., etc., etc.

The Magazine will be profusely illustrated in the highest style of wood engraving.

The Literary department will present greater variety, combined with more thorough excellence, it is believed, than ever before offered to the American public in a single periodical. The following authors and popular writers are included in the list of contributors engaged:

George D. Prentice,	Thomas Mackellar,
Charles Swain,	H J Brent, (Stirrup,)
Fitzgreen Halleck,	F W Hunt, M D,
Charles J. Ingersoll,	Edmund Flagg,
Oresters A. Brownson,	Fayette Hurd,
Gen. Geo. P. Morris,	Hannah F Gould,
Nathaniel Deering,	Sarah Helen Whitman,
Hon. Charles Gayarre,	Caroline K Kinkland,
Wm. Gilmore Simms,	Elizabeth F Ellet,
Park Benjamin,	Jane Ermina Locke,
Albert Pike, of Ark.,	Alice Carey,
Abbe Adrian Rouquette,	Phebe Carey,
Rev. Ralph Hoyt,	Madame Levert,
Seba Smith, (J Downing,)	Mary Forest,
J T Headley,	M E Stebbins, (Mrs Hewett,)
John G Saxe,	
Lieut M F Maury,	Elizabeth Oakes Smith,
Edward S Gould,	Anna C Botta, (Miss Lynch,)
Charles F Briggs,	
C P Cranch,	Louisa S McCord,
Wm H C Hosmer	Maria J McIntosh,
George W Peck,	Alice B Haven,
R H Stoddard,	Pamelia S Vining,
John R Thompson,	Mary A Rice,
Frederick S. Cozzens,	Ada M Kennicott,
A J Requier,	Elizabeth K Churchill,
Maj J H Eaton, U S A,	Clara Doty,
Levi Reuben,	Abbie W Cracker,
Thomas Dunn English,	Nellie Burchfield,
Duncan Kennedy,	Ann E Porter,
Rev Newell A Prince,	Lucy N Godfrey,
Henry B Hirst,	Lavinia S Goodwin,
Henry Ward Pettit,	Jane G Austin.

In addition to the foregoing brilliant array of American authors, there are a large number of first-class writers engaged, (among them some of the most distinguished of the day,) who are compelled, from pre-existing engagements, or other causes, to withhold their names for the present, but who will, nevertheless, contribute frequently to our pages. We would also announce that we shall add to our list of contributors the names of other distinguished authors, as soon as satisfactory arrangements can be completed.

Each number will contain an original piece of music, composed expressly for this work

Of the superior excellence of the Magazine in every respect, and of the certainty of its permanent success, very little more need be said.

The terms and general conditions of Magazine will be as follows:

TERMS:

VOLUMES.—There will be two volumes a year, of about 700 royal octavo pages each, commencing in January and July, and ending in June and December, respectively, making six numbers to each volume, and twelve numbers to each year. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

PRICES.—Single copies, $ 0 25

Subscription, 1 copy one year, sent by mail,		3 00
CLUBS, 2 copies one year,		5 00
" 3 " " "		7 00
" 4 " " "		9 00
" 5 " " "		10 00

And all additional copies, over five, at the rate of $2 each, if sent to the same Club. Clubs may be formed at different Post Offices. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

PREMIUM SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Entitling the subscriber to the Magazine for one year, and to their choice of either of our two great steel engravings, entitled, "THE LAST SUPPER," AND "THE CITY OF THE GREAT KING," FOUR DOLLARS.

The engraving will be sent on rollers by mail, prepaid.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS can make liberal and satisfactory arrangements upon application, stating the territory required.

All Postmasters and clergymen are authorized to receive subscriptions, whichthey may forward to us, giving name and address of subscriber, and deduct 25 per cent, for their trouble.

POSTAGE AND POST OFFICE REGULATIONS. The rate of postage willnot exceed three cents for each number, to be paid in all cases at the office where it is received.

CANADIAN SUBSCRIBERS will remit thirty-six cents each, in addition to subscription, to prepay postage to the line.

All communications to be entitled to answer, must contain return stamps.

Subscribers must in all cases write names, Town, County and State in full, as legibly as possible.

There is little risk in sending money by mail.—Large sums should be remitted by draft, if possible, or registered letter. OAKSMITH & CO.,
Publishers of the "Great Republic" Monthly, 112 and 114 William street, New York.
Nov. 26, 1858.

LADIES BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the handsome assortment of *Fall and Winter Goods*, now opened, and ready for inspection, at the BAZAAR

DRESS GOODS.

Consisting in part of Robe and plain Silks, Cashmers, Poil Dechevres, flounced and side striped DeLaine Robes, fancy and Bayadere DeLaines, French, plain and printed DeLaines, Opera Flannels English and French Merinos, Poplins, Velvets, De-Beigs, Brilliants, American and French Ginghams, English and American Prints. Shawls—a great variety such as, Long, Square and Mantilla.—Cloaks—Circular, Raglan and Mantilla styles. Furs—Ladies and Gents—Chenille Scarfs. Expansion, Skirts &c.

BONNETS,

Bridal, Velvet, Silk, Satin, Puffted Silk, Chenille, Straw and morning bonnets, Infant's Caps, Childrens' and Missis' Straw and Silk Bonnets, Ladies' dress caps, Head-dresses. Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers—French and American, and Millinery goods generally.

EMBROIDERIES.

A handsome assortment of French Sets, Collars, Childrens Sets, Edgings, Laces, Flouncings Veils, &c.

Hosiery—Gloves—Shoes—Perfumery—Jewelry, and an endless variety of Fancy articles.

All of the above goods have been purchased at prices to suit the times.

Call Ladies and examine for yourselves.

Country Milliners supplied with all kinds of Millinery.

The Public will please accept Mrs. H D. PEUGH'S thanks for the liberal patronage she has received.
Nov. 5, 1858.

PURE CASTOR OIL at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

For the Hair—Jockey Club, and new mown hay, pomatums, genuine ox marrow, at Dr. Harry's.

BEDFORD *Machine Shop!*

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils, of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

Four and Six Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines,

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superiors for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, and shaker of the best kind, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working. This machine has no superior any where. THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind. TWO AND THREE HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers.

HILL SIDE PLOUGHS,

of a very superior pattern to any in use in this country. SINGLE AND DOUBLE SHOVEL PLOUGHS, WITH STEEL SHOVELS.

CULTIVATORS,

Peckham's New York FIVE-HOED STEEL POINT EXPANDING CULTIVATOR; Rogers Pittsburg patent STEEL TOOTH EXPANDING CULTIVATOR, for working corn, or seeding in grain, Fanning Mills, Horse Rakes Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows, made to order.

All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my machines and Ploughs, made at the Foundry of Mr. Michael Bannan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability. *BLACKSMITHING* done to order. All my work warrented to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES.
Machinist.

Bedford, May 7, 1858.—8m

NEW AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS.

OSTER MANSPEAKER & CARN, have now in store a completestock of

Seasonable Dry Goods,

Embracing printed Byadere, Pacific, and Hamilton Delaines, Robes Volentine, Robes A'Quilla, rich Black and Fancy Silks, Saxony and Paris Plaids, Coburgs and Merinos, in all desirable colors, from 25 cts. up, Plain and printed Persian Cloth, from 12½ cts, up, printed Flannels, Indian Linens, Swiss and Cambrick Muslins, Scotch Plaid and Bay State Blanket Shawls from $1,50 up, Gloves and Hosiery, dress trimmings and Fringes, Morino under shirts and drawers, Comforts and Scarfs. Bleached and unbleached Muslins, in all widths, from 6½ cts. up, checks, ginghams, tickings, flannels, new style fall Prints from 6½ cts. up, Linseys, Jeans, Satinetts from 37½ cts. up, Cassimers, Cloths, and every other article usually kept in a well assorted

STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Together with a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Glass and Queensware, Cutlery, Fresh family Groceries, &c. &c.

We respectfully invite every person to call and examine our Goods before purchasing as we are determined to sell exceedingly low for cash or approved produce.
Oct. 15, 1858.

THE PHILADELPHIA
EVENING BULLETIN.

An Independent Daily Newspaper, devoted especially to the Interests of Pennsylvania

CONTAINING

IMPORTANT TELEGRAPHIC NEWS,
Sixteen Hours in Advance of Morning Papers.

Original, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence.

Editorials on all subjects, and Full Reports of all the news of the day. The Commercial and Financial Departments are full, and are carfully attended to.

☞As an advertising Medium there is no better paper in the State the circulation being next to the largest in the city, and among the most intelligent and influential of the population.

TERMS:

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
CUMMINGS & PEACOCK, Prop'rs.
112 South Third st., Philadelphia.

THE PHILADELPHIA
SATURDAY BULLETIN,

A HANDSOME, WELL FILLED

Family Weekly Newspaper,

Is published by the Proprietors at the following unprecedented low rates:

1 copy, one year,		$1 00
6 copies	"	5 00
13 "	"	10 00
21 "	"	15 00
30 "	"	20 00
100 "	"	50 00

FURTHER INDUCEMENTS!

The largest club (over 100) will be sent for three years.

The next largest club (over 100) will be sent for two years. Address

CUMMINGS & PEACOCK, Prop'rs.
[No. 112 South Third st., Philada.
Dec. 3, 1858.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,

Rainsburg, Pa.

THE Summer Term will open August 5th, Fall Term, October 21st, 1858, and Winter Term, January 18th, and Spring Term, April 5th, 1859. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had of

W. W. BRIM, A. B., *Principal.*

N. B. Half the tuition must be paid in *Advance*. Students coming to this institution will be conveyed from Bedford free of charge, on the 17th of January, by addressing a letter to Mr. Saml. Williams, of Rainsburg.
June 4, 1858.—zz.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Pianos, Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, Brass Horns, Clarionets, Drums, etc., of various manufacture, always on hand. *Bands supplied at city wholesale rates.* We keep always on hand a full assortment of all the new and fashionable music, which we mail *at our expense* to any part of the country.

N. B. Music bound to order.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.
March 7, 1857.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

IN order to make room for Fall and Winter Goods J. & J. M. Shoemaker will sell goods at very reduced prices, at the Colonnade Store.
Aug. 27.

THE GREAT PURIFIER!—
THE WORLD CHALLENGED!—
☞TO PRODUCE ITS EQUAL!
☞THE BLOOD SEARCHER
☞GLORIOUS TRIUMPHANT!

Sworn statement of David McCreary, of Napier Township, Bedford county:

In April, 1856, as near as I can remember, a small pimple made its appearance on my upper lip, which soon became enlarged and sore. I used poltices of sorrel, and a wash of blue, vitriol, without effect. Finding the sore extending, I called on Dr. Ely, of Schellsburg, who pronounced it CANCER, and proscribed a wash of sugar of lead and bread poultices. Finding these remedies of no avail, I called upon Dr. Shaffer, of Davidsville, Somerset county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and gave me internal and external remedies—the latter consisting principally of caustic; but all to no purpose, as the disease continued spreading toward the nose. I next used a preparation of arsenic, in the form of salve. This for a time checked the disease, but the inflamation soon increased. I next called upon Dr. Statler of St. Clairsville, Bedford county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and applied a salve said to be a never failing remedy, but it had no effect whatever in checking the spread of the sore. In December, of the same year, the disease had eaten away a greater part of my upper lip, and had attacked the nose, when I went to Cincinnati, where I consulted Prof. R. S. Newton, of the Electic Medical College. He pronounced the disease "a cutaneous Cancer, superinduced by an inordinate use of mercury.—He applied mild zinc ointment, and gave internal remedies. My face healed up, but the inflamation was not thoroughly removed. In Febuary, 185", he pronounced me cured, and I left for home. In April the disease again returned and so violent was the pain that I could not rest at night. Late in May I returned to Cincinnati, and again placed myself under the charge of Dr. Newton, with whom I remained until September, during which time he used every known remedy, and partly succeeded in checking the disease, but when I returned home there were still three discharging ulcers upon my face. I continued using Newton's preparations, and also medicine that I got from Dr. Ely, but the Cancer continued growing until it had *eat off the left side of my nose, the greater portion of my left cheek, and had attacked my left eye.* I had given up all hope of ever being cured; since Dr. Ely said he could only give relief; but that a cure was impossible. In March, 1858, I bought a bottle of 'Blood Scearcher,' but I must confess that I had no faith in it. I was very weak when I commenced taking it; but I found that I gained strength day by day, and also that the ulcers commenced drying up. I continued, and when the third bottle was taken my face was healed as if by a miracle. I used a forth bottle, and I have been healthier since than I have been for the last seven years. Although my face is sadly disfigured, I am still grateful to a benign Providence who has spared my life, and which has been done through the instrumentality of LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. D. MCCREARY.

Sworn and subscribed, this 31st day of August, A. D. 1858, before me, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the Borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

Witness—U. J. Jones. JOHN CORLEY, J. P.

NEW EVIDENCE.

Being afflicted with a grievous Tetter on the arms and face—after trying many remedies which utterly failed to cure—I was persuaded by W. M. Barris & Co. to try Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher; and now, six weeks after finishing the *second bottle*, pronounced myself cured.

The tetter broke out, something over a year ago, on the inside of my arms, extending from the elbows down to the wrists; also, on my face, immediately round the mouth and chin, and continued to be a *perfect torment to me until cured by the Blood Searcher.* My arms, were almost useless, owing to the cracks and sores on them, liable to bleed at any time on the least exertion to lift or work, and sometimes so itchy that I could scarcely prevent tearing off my flesh. I have now been cured six weeks and feel it due to Mr. Lindsey, and to the public generally, to make this statement, in hope that others like myself may be benefitted by using his valuable medicine. her

JANE ✗ WILSON.
mark

Sworn and subscribed before me, one of the Aldermen in and for the City of Pittsburg, this 28th day of July, A. D. 1858.

AND. McMASTER, *Alderman.*

For sale by F. C. Reamer, M. D., Bedford; G. D. Trout, Alum Bank; Simon Hershman, Pleasantville; John G. Schell, do.; L. N. Fyan, West End, P. Office; Frederick Corl, Marietta; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; Jacob Baird, Barndollars Mills; Nicholas Koons, Willow Grove; John Bowser, Bowser's Mill; A. C. Evans, Rainsburg; B. F. Horn & Bro., Schellsburg; J. & J. M. Shoemaker, Charlesville; Hilligas & Mowry, Buena Vista; John Wayde, New Paris; Murray & Bro., Bloody Run; Dr. J. A. Mann, do.; Piper & Scott, Pattonsville; David Beegle, Waterstreet; John Wisegarver, Woodberry; G. D. Kauffman, Flitchville; John Dasher, Yellow Creek; all of Bedford County.

LINDSEY & LEMON, *Proprietors,*
Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Sept. 17, 1858.—6m.

HO! FOR BARGAINS!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. & J. M. SHOMAKER respectfully beg leave to inform their numerous friends and patrons that they have just returned from the eastern Cities, and are now opening one of the best stocks of goods that have ever been brought to Bedford, which they will sell at a very small advance; consisting in part of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Queensware, Hardware, &c., &c., &c.

Also, a large assortment of *Groceries*, such as Syrup, Molasses, White and Brown Sugars, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Spices, Indigo, Coffee, Extract of Coffee, Candles, Tar and Oil, Tobacco, &c., &c., &c.

To good and punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

Thankful for past favors, they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.
Oct. 22, 1858.

NOTICE.

GEORGE B. AMICK, surviving partner of the late firm of GEO. B. AMICK & BROTHER, notifies all persons interested, that the books of said firm remain in his hands for settlement, and that circumstances demand an immediate closing up of the business of said firm. Persons indebted or having settlements to make, are therefore requested to call on the subscriber without delay.

St. Clairsville, June 11, 1858.—tf.

The subscriber will continue the *mercantile business* at the *old stand*, where he will be happy to meet and supply the wants of his friends and customers at all times. He will receive in a couple of weeks a new supply of seasonable goods, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. GEO. B. AMICK.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing and doing business under the firm name of Barclay & Garretson, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books, &c., are in the hands of B. W. Garretson, who is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

S. M. BARCLAY,
Nov. 5, 1858. B. W. GARRETSON.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Samuel Shuck & Co., are requested to call and make settlement, as they are determined to close their books by the 1st of January, 1859, either by payment of cash or note.

S. SHUCK & CO.
Oct. 8, 1858.

Barley Wanted.

THE subscriber will give the highest cash price for good Barley, on delivery at his Brewery in the east end of Bedford.
Oct. 22, 1858—tf. E. HOFFMAN.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as SPERMATORRHŒA, SEMINEL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, SYPHILLIS, the Vice of ONANISM, or SELF ABUSE,

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Just published by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed letter envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 4, 1857.—zz.

DR. WALTON'S AMERICAN PILLS.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED, YOUNG AMERICA VICTORIOUS!

ONE small box of Pills cures ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. No Balsam, no Mercury, no odor on the breath, no fear of detection. Two small pills a dose; tasteless and harmless as water. Full directions are given, so that the patient can cure himself as certain as with the advice of the most experienced surgeon, and much better than with the advice of one of little experience in this class of disease.

SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY by enclosing one dollar to Dr. D. G. Walton, No. 154 Nbrth Seventh St. below Race, Philadelphia. *A liberal discount to the trade.* None genuine without the *written* signature of D. G. Walton, Proprietor.

Dr. W.'s treatment for Self-abuse, Weakness, &c., is entirely different from the usual course.—Dr. W. has cured hundreds who have tried others without benefit. The treatment is as certain to cure as the sun is to rise. Enclose a stamp, and address Dr. W. as above; giving a full history of your case, and you will bless the day you made the effort to secure what is certain—A RADICAL CURE.

Jan. 29, 1858.—zz.

"Thick Darkness covers the Earth,
And Gross Darkness the People."

COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

And all Others, will take Notice!

THAT they can supply themselves, in any quantities with

Jones' Far Famed Patent
NON EXPLOSIVE KEROSENE or COAL OIL LAMPS,

At the Wholesale and Retail, HEAD QUARTERS,
38. South SECOND Street, 38.
PHILADELPHIA.

The *only place* where exclusive Agencies can be obtained for the States of Pennsylvania, N. Jersey and Delaware

These Lamps give a light equal in intensity of flame, and similar in appearance to Gas, and are claimed to be superior to all other portable lights, now in use. No fear of Explosion.—No offensive odor.—No smoke.—Very easily trimmed.—As easily regulated as a Gas Light.—Can be adopted to all purposes.—And better than all for a poor man.—50 per cent cheaper than any other portable light, now in common use.

SOLE AGENCY ALSO, FOR

KNAPPS Patent Rosen and Coal Oil LAMP.

☞Lamps, Oils, Wicks, Shades, and every article in the line. S. E. SOUTHLAND,
Agent.
No. 38 South SECOND Street, PHILAD'A.
Sept. 10, 1858.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared, at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for castings of any description for Grist and Saw Mills, Threshing Machines, Apple Mills, Ploughs, and all things else in their line that may be needed in this or the adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2 4 or 6 Horse power, *warranted* equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Woodcock, Plug, and Hillside Ploughs, *warranted* to give satisfaction or *no sale.* Points, shares and landsides, to fit all Woodcock or Seyler Ploughs in the County.

Farmer's Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at Foundry prices at the store of Wm Hartley, Bedford, Pa., Louderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp., John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill. Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner, and all work warranted. Call and examine our work and castings and judge for yourselves.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.
March 26, 1858.—tf.

UNION HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞ Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.
Bedford, April 30, 1858

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Henry Beltz, late of Harrison Township, dec'd having been granted to the subscriber residing in Napier Township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted, to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith, properly authenticated, for settlement.
Nov. 12, 1858. JOHN SILL, *Adm'r.*

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral and Jayne's Expectorant at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, nearly opposite the Mengel House, by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

New Jewelry.

THE subscriber has opened out a new and splendid assortment of all kinds of the most fashionable Jewelry—consisting in part of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. &c. Call and see his stock.

del4 DANIEL BORDER.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
Nov. 6, 1857.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DR. HARRY, at the Chalybeate Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell the lowest prices.

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft. long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.
Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.—zz.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG
June 1, 1854. tf.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged, at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

Hummel's
Premium Essence of Coffee.

COFFEE made by it will have a more delicate and finer flavor, and will be much more wholesome. It will also be clear without requiring anything to clarify it. For sale by

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN.
New Store, No. 1, Cheapside.
June 18, 1858.

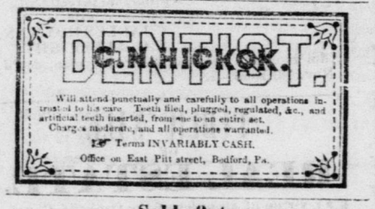
R. D. BARCLAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.



Sold Out.

THE undersigned having disposed of his entire stock of Goods begs leave to notify all persons knowing themselves indebted to him either by note or book account to call and settle before the first of January 1859.

All neglecting to do so will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

G. W. RUPP.
Oct. 22, 1858.

WM. C. LOGAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

McCONNELLSBURG, PA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Fulton, Bedford and Franklin Counties. ☞Office on Main Street, opposite Speer's Hotel.
September 3, 1858.

WALL and BLIND PAPER.—Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store, our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our spring selections with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, and Dealers in Music and Musical Instruments. Our stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall papers, Blinds, French, German and American Lithographs and steel engravings, gilt mouldings for frames, etc., etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.
March 7, 1857.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Elizabeth Long, late of Middle Woodbury Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, living in South Woodberry Township, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB LONG,
Nov. 5, 1858. *Administrator.*

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted by the Register of the Orphans Court of Bedford County to the undersigned upon the Estate of Levi Clark, late of West Providence Township dec'd. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

SOLOMON WILLIAMS,
Nov. 5, 1858. *Administrator.*

DRUGS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
DR. F. C. REAMER,
BEDFORD, PA.

HAVING purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, has constantly on hand, at the old stand, a large and well selected stock of choice Drugs and Medicines, wholesale and retail, all of which will be sold on fair terms. The assortment consists in part of

Drugs and Chemicals, Dye Woods and Acids, Paints and Oils, Window Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Segars, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.—Having the regular agency for the sale of many of these medicines, the public are assured that they are of the best; such as have stood the test of time and experience, and can be safely recommended as genuine. viz: Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Fahnstock's, Hobensack's and other vermifuge; Hoofland's German Bitters, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand a large stock of historic, geographical, scientific, religious, poetical, school and miscellaneous BOOKS.

Also a great variety of FANCY STATIONERY, Cap, Post and Wrapping Paper, of every quality, Paper Hangings in great variety. Window Blinds, in patterns or by the piece. Wall Paper, Steel and Fancy Goods.

BLANK BOOKS of every size and quality.—Pocket Books and Port Monnaies, Diaries, Blank Deeds and Mortgages, gold Pens and Pencils, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery in great variety, Soaps, &c., &c.

Lamps, and Camphine Oil and Burning Fluid, kept constantly on hand.

CHOICE LIQUORS for medical use; Wolfs' Schiedam Schnapps, Gin, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.
Feb. 19, 1857.

NEW FEATURES—FIFTH YEAR
OF THE
COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION

SUPERB ENGRAVINGS!

BEAUTIFUL ART JOURNAL!

VALUABLE PREMIUMS, &c., &c.

THIS popular Art Association, now in its fifth year of unparalleled success, having purchased and engraved on steel, Herring's great painting, "THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH," will now issue copies (to subscribers only) on heavy plate paper, 30 x 38 inches on the following

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Every person remitting three dollars, will receive a copy of the superb Steel Engraving, after Herring's celebrated Painting.

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH,

Also a copy of the beautiful

COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL,

An elegantly illustrated quarto Magazine. Also free season Tickets of admission to the Eastern (or Dusseldorf,) and Western Galleries of the Association.

There will also be given to the subscribers several hundred valuble works of Art, comprising fine Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Sculptures, &c., &c., from celebrated American and foreign Artists.

Subscriptions will be received up to January 1, 1859. On the evening of that date the premiums will be awarded to subscribers.

For full particulars, see December Art Journal, price 50 cents. Specimen copies sent to those desiring to subscribe, on the receipt of 18 cents in Postage stamps or coin. Address,

C. L. DERRY, Actuary C. A. A.,
Eastern office, 548 Broadway, N. Y.,
Or, Western office, 166 Water st., Sandusky, O.
Dec. 3, 1858.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.
Nov. 6, 1857.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

Valentine Steckman,
PROPRIETOR.

Boarders taken by the day week month and year.
April 25, 1856—tf

Gettys' Photographic Gallery,

'EXCHANGE BUILDING,' BEDFORD, PA.

WHERE Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c &c., are executed in the latest style and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, gold and plated Lockets at very low prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.
May 22, 1857.

Shoemending! Shoemending!!

HAVING commenced the business of Shoemering, one door east of Mr. Brice's Hotel; Bedford, Pa., I am prepared to do all manner of work in this line of business, at the shortest notice, and on the most substantial manner, on more reasonable rates than usual, *one thing indispensable.* Give him a call, try my work and judge for yourselves.

J. B. BAKER.
May 7, 1858

TO MILL OWNERS!

S. D BRODE has made Schellsburg his permanent residence, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in the Mill Wright line, on the most approved and durable plans, and reasonable terms.

He has on hand the most improved Smut and Screaning Machines, Mill Bushes, Anchor Bolting Cloths, both new and old, at city prices, Mill Burrs of the best quality, and all kinds of Mill machinery, can be procured from him and shipped to any point.

Also—Agent for McCormick's Reaper and Mower for Bedford and Blair Counties.

S. D. BROAD.
Schellsburg, Bedford Co., Sept. 24, 1858.

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." To be had at

DR. HARRYS.
March 6, 1857.

AN excell